



A



Perf. J. M.

Not mentioned in Ames

A TRUE REPORT

of the gainefull, prosperous and speedy
voiage to Iaua in the East Indies,
performed by a fleete of eight
ships of Amsterdam:

WHICH SET FORTH FROM
Texell in Holland, the first of Maie

1598. Stilo Nouo. Whereof foure returned againe the
19. of Iuly Anno 1599. in lesse then 15. moneths,
the other foure went forward from
Iaua for the Moluccas,



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WHEREAS in the yeare of our
Lord 1595. a certaine company
of substantial merchants of Am-
sterdam in Holland did build and
set forth for the East Indies four
well appointed shippes, whereof
thre came home An. 1597. with
small profit (as already in sundry

languages is declared) Yet neuerthelesse the afore-
said company, in hope of better successe, made out
the last yeare 1598. for a second voiage, a fleet of
eight gallant ships, to wit, The shippe called the
Mauritius, lately returned from that former voy-
age, being of burden two hundred and thirty last,
or foure hundred and sixty tunnes, or thereabouts.
This shippe was Admirall of the fleet. The Ma-
ster wherof was Godevart Iohnson, the Commissa-
rie or Factor Cornelius Heemskerck, and the Pilot
Kees Collen.

i. Mauritius.

2. Amsterdam.

The second ship called the Amsterdam, was of the burden of four hundred & sixty tuns. The masters name was Claes Iohnson Melcknap; The Factor or commissarie Iacob Heemskerck.

3. Hollandia.

The third was named Hollandia, about the burden of five hundred tuns: which had likewise been in the former voyage. The Master was Symon Lambertson or Mawe, the Factor Mast. Witte Nijn, who died in the voyage before Bantam, and in his roome succeeded Iohn Iohnson Smith.

4. Gelderland.

The name of the fourth ship was Gelderland, of burden about foure hundred tuns. Master whereof was Iohn Browne, Factor or commissarie Hans Hendrickson.

5. Zeelandia.

The fift was called Zeelandia, of the burden of three hundred & sixtie tuns. The master was Iohn Cornelison, the Commissary or Factor N. Brewer.

6. Vtrecht.

The sixt ship named Utrecht of the burden of two hundred & sixtie tuns. The Master was Iohn Marten, the Factor or commissary Adrian Veen.

7. Frisland.

The seuenth, a pinnas called Frisland, of burden about seenty tuns. The Master Iacob Cornelison. The Factor Walter Willekens.

8. Ouerissell.

The eighth, a pinnas that had been in the former voyage, called the Bidgeon, now y^e Ouerissel, of the burden of fifty tuns. The Master Symon Iohnson. The Factor Arent Hermanson.

Of this flete was Generall and Admirall Master Iacob Neck: Viceadmirall Wybrand van Warwick: and Rereadmirall Iacob Heemskerck.

With this fleet of eight ships we made saile from Texell the first of May 1598. Stilo Nouo, being the 21. of Aprill, after the account of England, and sailed with good speed vnto the Cabo de bona speranza: as further shal appeare by a Journal annexed vnto the end of this discourse.

Being

Being past the Cape. the 7. and 8. of August, by a storme of weather five ships were separated from the Admirall, who afterwarde came together againe before Santam.

The 26. of August with three shippes wee came within the view of Madagascar, and the 29 wee met with a ship of Zealand called the Long-barke, which had put to sea before us, and now kept aloofe from us, supposing we were enemies: but at length perceiuing by our flagges what we were, they sent their Pinnaes aboard us, reioycing greatly to haue met with us, because that diuers of their men were sicke, and ten were already dead: and they had in all but seuen men aboard the shippe that were meat-whole, and eleuen marriners to guide the shippe. Wee agreed to relieue them with some supplie of men: but through darkenesse and great winde wee lost them againe.

They meete
with a ship of
Zeland.

After this, we the Admiral Mauritius, the Hollandia, & the pinnaes Ouerissell keeping together, came to the Island of Santa Maria, before the great bay of Antogil in Madagascar: where wee got a small quantity of Rice. We toke the King prisoner, who paide for his Ransome a Cow and a fat calfe.

The Isle of
Santa Maria.

In this Island we found no great commodity: for being the month of September, the season was not for any fruits: the Oranges had but flowers: Lemons were scant: of Sugar-canes and Hens there was some store, but the Inhabitants were not very forward in bringing them out.

Heere wee sawe the hunting of the Whale (a strange pastime) certaine Indians in a Canoe, or boate following a great Whale, and with a harping Iron, which they cast forth, piercing the whals body, which yron was fastned to a long rope made of the

Killing of the
Whale.

the barkes of trees, and so tied fast to their Canoa. All this while pricking and wounding the Whale so much as they could, they made him furiously to strue too and fro, swiftly swimming in the sea, plucking the canoa after him: sometimes tossing it vp and downe, as lightly as if it had been a strawe: the Indians in the meane time being cunning swimmers taking small care though they were cast ouerboard, tooke fast hold by the boat stil, and so after some continuance of this sport the whale wearied & waring faint, and staining the sea red with his bloud, they haled him toward the shoore, and when they had gotten him so neare shoore on the shallowe that the most part of him appeared aboue water, they drew him aland and hewed him in pieces, euery one taking thereof what pleased them, which was to vs a strange sight. It is reported that the Indians of Terra Florida vse the like fishing for the Whale. Our men might haue taken some part thereof, but refused it: the pieces therof were so like larde or fat bacon.

The Bay of
Antogill.

From thence we made toward the great Bay of Antogill and anchored vnder the Island, where we tooke in fresh water.

Our Indians that were brought from thence by them of the former boiage (the names of whome were Madagascar the one, and the other Laurence) wee offered to set there on land, but they refused, chusing rather to tarry with vs and to be apparelled, then to go naked in their owne countrey: working and moyling for a miserable liuing, opposing their bare skins to the vehemency of the sunne and weather: and their excuse was, that in that place they were strangers and had none acquaintance.

How long
their beere
continued
good.

Our beere continued good vntill we were passed the Cape de bona speranza. From thence we began to mingle

minge it with water hauing a portion of wine allowed vs twise a day, and this allowance continued vntill our returne into Holland.

We went with our boates by the riuer seeking refreshing: but the Inhabitants gaue vs to vnderstand by signes that wee might returne, for there was nothing to be had. We rowed into the riuer about thre leagues, and found their report to bee true. The cause was, that the Kings made warre there one against an other, and so all the victuals were in manner destroyed, insomuch that the Inhabitants themselves many of them perished for hunger, and in one of these battailes one of their Kings was lately slaine. Wherefore after five daies abode and no longer, we departed, & in Gods name made to sea again, directing our course the sixteenth of September for Iaua. About the nineteenth of Nouember we came within sight of Sumatra, and the 26. of the same moneth 1598. wee in the thre Shippes aforesaid, to wit, the Mauritius our Admirall, the Hollandia, and the Ouerissell, arriued before the cittie of Bantam in Iaua. Presently upon this our arriual, our Admirall and Generall Master Iacob van Neck, sought with all friendship to traffique with the people of the laide towne of Bantam, sending Master Cornelis Heemkerck on land to shew them what we were, for they thought vs to be the very same men that had been there the yeare before, and al that while guarded the sea coast, as being assuredly perswaded that we were pirates and sea rouers. But we, to make them vnderstand the contrary, sent on lande one Abdoll of China a captiue of theirs, whom we brought from them in our first voyage; by whose meanes we got audience and credite: and so we presented our gifts and presents to the King, which was but a childe: and the

They arriue
at Bantam.

They present
their letters
and gifts.

Trade licensed

chiefe gouernour called Cephat, hauing the kingly authority, most thankfully receiued the same in the name of his King. The said presents were a faire couered cup of siluer and gilt, certaine beluets and clothes of silke, with very fine drinking glasses and excellent looking glasses, and such other gifts moze. Likewise we presented our letters sealed very costly with the great seale of the noble & mighty lords the Estates generall of the vnited Provinces, and of prince Mauritz, whome they termed their Prince. Which letters were by them receiued with great reuerence, creeping vpon their knees: and (the same being well perused, read, and examined) they found thereby our honest intent and determination for traffike: insomuch that a mutuall league of friendship and alliance was concluded, and we were freely licensed to trade and traffike in such wise, that euen the fourth day of our arriual we began to lade; and within foure or five weekes all our foure ships hauing taken in their full freight, were ready to depart.

The whole
fleet meet be-
fore Bantam.

When our three shippes aforesaid had remained there welnigh a moneth, about Newyears-tide arriued the other five shippes of our company before mentioned in very good manner, and well conditioned. And so our whole fleete of eight ships ioyfully met together, and had none or very fewe sicke persons among them, hauing lost by death in the whole fleete but 35 men in all, of which number some perished through their owne negligence. Upon this happy meeting wee displayed our flags, streamers, and ensignes after the brauest manner, honouring and greeting one one another with bolleies of shot, making good chere, and (which was no small matter) growing moze deeply in fauour with the townsmen of Bantam. Vnto vs were daily brought a-
board

board in Drauwes or Indian boats great quantity of hens, eggs, Cocos, bonanos, sugar-canes, cakes made of rice, and a certaine kinde of good drinke which is there made by the men of China. Thus the people daily bartered with vs for pewter and other wares, giuing so much victuals for a pewter spoone, as might well suffice one man for an whole weeke. Wee trucked likewise for diuers other things, as for porcellan dishes and such like. Howbeit that which our Indian Abdoll declared (namely, that more ships were comming besides the three aforesaid, and that others beside them also were sent out of Zeland) little tended to our commodity: for thereupon the Jauans tooke occasion to inhanse the price of their pepper; insomuch that we were forced to pay for 5 pounds of pepper first three, and afterward foure Reals of eight: neither did they demaund or call for any thing so much as for the said Reals of eight. Mercery or haberdashers wares were in no such request as money. Also we much marueiled, how the Jauans should tell vs of more shippes to come, making signes with their foure fingers and thumb, that foure Lyma (which word in their language signifieth shippes) were coming.

The price of
pepper inhan-
sed.

And here you are to vnderstand, that our Generall Master Van Neck, together with the commissaries or factors, thought good, besides the three for-
said ships that came first, to lade one other, to wit, the greater pinnasse called Frisland, whereof was Master Iacob Cornelison, and factor Walter Willekens. These foure shippes hauing receiued their full freight, and giuen notice on land of their departure (to the end that none of their creditours might bee unpaid) and also hauing well prouided themselves of rice and water, departed the thirteenth of Janu-

Foure ships
laden.

Their depar-
ture from Iaua
the 13. of Ja-
nuary 1599.

the 1599. and sayled to Sumatra, where they tooke
in fresh water; for that the water of Bantam first
wareth white, and after ward crableth full of ma-
gots.

Upon the land of Sumatra we bartered knives,
spoons, looking-glasses, bels, needles and such like,
for sundry fruits, to wit, melons, cucumbers, oni-
ons, garlike, and pepper though little in quantity,
yet exceeding good.

Safemolonke
a notable mar-
chant of Ban-
tam.

We had to deale with a notable Merchant of
Bantam, named Safemolonke, whose father was a
Castilian, which sold vs not much lesse then an hun-
dredth last of pepper. He was most desirous to haue
traueiled with vs into Holland: but misdoubting
the displeasure and euil will of the king, and fearing
least his goods might haue bin confiscated, he durst
not aduenture vpon the boiage.

The four other
ships sent to
the Moluccas.

Certaine daies before our departure from Ban-
tam were the other foure shippes dispatched to go
for the Moluccas, and ouer them was appointed
as Admirall and Generall Master Wybrant van
Warwicke in the shippe called Amsterdam, & Iacob
Heemskerck Viceadmirall in the shippe Gelderland,
the other two shippes in consort with them being
Zeland and Utrecht before mentioned.

These four made saile towards the Moluccas,
and parted from vs the 8. of January in the night,
and in taking of our leaues both of vs together,
made such a terrible thundering noise with our or-
dinance, that the townsmen were bp in Alarme,
vntill they knewe the reason thereof. The people
were glad of their departure, hauing some mistrust
of vs, remaining there so strong with 8. ships. And
they asked daily when wee should depart, making
great speed to help vs vnto our lading, and shewing
themselves most seruiceable vnto vs.

The

The 11 of January 1599. we in the foure shippes laden with pepper departed from Bantam home-ward. The 13 we arrived at Sumatra. The 19 we shaped our course directly for Holland. The 3 of April we had sight of Capo de buona elperanza. The 8 of Aprill we doubled the said Cape, proceeding on for the Isle of Saint Helena, whither we came the twenty sixt of the same moneth, and there refreshed our selues for the space of eight daies.

In this Island we found a church with certaine boothes or tents in it, and the image of Saint Helena, as likewise a holy water-fat, and a sprinkle to cast or sprinkle y^e holy water: but we left all things in a good order as we found them.

Howeuer here we left behinde vs some remembrances in writing, in token of our being there. At this place died of the bloody fire, the Pilot of our Admirall Kees Collen of Munickendam, a worthy man, to our great grieve.

This Island (as Iohn Huighen van Linschotten describeth it) is replenished with manifold commodities, as namely with goates, wilde swine, Turkeys, partridges, pidgeons, &c. But by reason that those which arrive there vse to discharge their ordinance, and to hunt and pursue the saide beastes and fowles, they are now growen exceeding wilde and hard to be come by. Certaine goates whereat we shotte fled vp to the high cliffes, so that it was impossible to get them. Likewise fishes wee could not catch so many as wee needed; but wee took in fresh water enough to serue vs till our arrivall in Holland.

Here we left on land as a man banished out of our society, one Peter Gisbrecht the masters mate of the great pinnasse, because hee had stroken the Ma-ster.

A man left on land at Saint Helena.

Very penitent hee was and sorie for his misde-
meauour, and all of vs did our best endeouour to ob-
tain his pardon: but (the orders & ordinances wher-
eunto our whole company was swozne being read
before vs) we were constrained to surcease our im-
portunate suit, and he for the example of others to
vndergo the seuerer doome that was allotted him.

There was deliuered vnto him a certaine quan-
tity of bread, oile, and rice, with hookes and instru-
ments to fish withall, as also a hand gun and gun-
poulder.

Hereupon we bad him generally farewell, besee-
ching God to keepe and preserve him from misfor-
tunes, and hoping that at some one time or other
he should finde deliuerance; for that all shippes sai-
ling to the West Indies must there of necessity re-
fresh themselves.

Not far from this place we descried a saile which
wee iudged to be some Frenchman, by whom per-
adventure the saide banished party might bee de-
liuered.

The Isle of
Ascension.

The fourth of May we set saile from Saint He-
lena, and the tenth of the same moneth wee passed
by the Isle of Ascension. The 17 day wee passed
theline. The 21 we sawe the Pole-starre. The
10 and 11 of June we had sight of the Canaries.
About the Azores wee stood in feare to meete with
some Spanish Armada, because our men were
growen faint and feeble by reason of their long voi-
age. The 27 of June we entered the Spanish sea.
The 29 we found our selues to be in foure de-
grees of northerly latitude. The 6 of July our Ad-
mirall^y Mauritius had two of his mastes blowne
ouerboard; for which cause we were constrained to
towe him along. The 11 of July wee passed the
Soylings. The 13 we sayled by Falmouth, Dart-
mouth

mouth and the Quasquets. The 17 we passed by Douer. The 19 meeting with some stormes and rainy weather we arrived at Texell in our owne native countrey, without any great misfortune, save that the Mauritius once stroke on ground.

Thus having attained to our wished home, we gave God thanks for this our so happy and prosperous voiage: because there neuer arrived in Holland any shippes so richly laden.

Of pepper we brought eight hundred tunnes, of Cloves two hundred, besides great quantity of Mace, Nutmegs, Cinamom, and other principall commodities. To conclude, this voiage was performed in one yeare, two monethes and nineteene daies.

The particulars of their rich lading.

We were sailing outward from Texell to Bantam seven moneths, we remained there six weekes to take in our lading, and in six moneths we returned from Bantam in Java to Holland.

The performance of this long and dangerous voiage in so short time we ascribed to Gods deune & wonderfull providence, having sailed at the least 8000. leagues, that is to say, twenty four thousand English miles.

The ioye of the safe arrivall of these shippes in Holland was exceeding great: and postes were dispatched to every principall towne and citty to publish these acceptable newes.

The merchants that were owners of these ships went straight toward Texell for the refreshing of their men, and for other necessary considerations. The Commissary or Factor master Cornelis Heemskerck together with Cornelis Knick, hied them with all speed towardes the Estates generall and prince Mauritz his excellency, not onely to carry the saide good newes, but withal to present the letters of the
king

Friendly letters and presents from the king of Iaua.

King of Iaua importing mutuall alliance, friendship and free intercourse of traffike in consideration of their honourable, liberal, and iust dealings: they brought gifts also from the said king of great price and value.

The 27 of July the Mauritius our Admirall together with the Hollandia came before Amsterdam: where they were ioyfully saluted with the sound of eight trumpets, with banqueting, with ringing of bells, and with peales of ordinance, the Generall and other men of command being honourably receiued and welcommed by the citty.

A new supply of foure Hollandish ships sent this last spring 1599. to the East Indies.

The merchants that aduentured in these voyages being in number sixtene or seauentene (notwithstanding the foure shippes gone from Iaua to the Moluccas, as is before mentioned) haue sent this last spring 1599. foure ships more to continue this their traffique so happely begun: intending moreover the next spring to send a newe supply of other ships. And diuers other Marchants are likewise determined to enter into the same action.

An intent of the marchants of Amsterdam to send more ships the next spring 1600.

Of them that departed from Zeland these bring no newes, otherwise then is aforesaide. Neither doe they report any thing of the two fleetes or companies, that went from Rotterdam the last sommer 1598. Chaping their course for the streites of Magellan.

Wee haue before made mention of an Indian called Abdoll, which was brought from Bantam in the first boiage, and had continued an whole winter or some eight monethes at Amsterdam in Holland.

Where during that space (being a man of good observation and experience, and bozne about China) hee was well entreated, cherished, and much made of.

This

This Abdoll upon his returne to Iaua being de-
 mande concerning the state of the Netherlands,
 made vnto the principall men of Bantam a full de-
 claration thereof, with all the rarities and singu-
 larities which he had there sene and obserued.

The relation
 of Abdoll an
 Indian, con-
 cerning the
 Netherlands.

Which albeit to the greatest part of readers, who
 haue trauailed those countries may sene nothing
 strange, and scarce worthy the relation: yet because
 the report was made by so mære a stranger, & with
 the Iauans that heard it wrought so good effect, I
 thought it not altogether impertinent here in this
 place to make rehearfall thereof.

First therefore he tolde them (to their great ad-
 miration in that hoat climate) That hee had sene
 aboue a thousand sleds drawen, and great num-
 bers of horsemen riding vpon the frozen water in
 winter time, and that he had beheld more then two
 hundreth thousand people trauailing on foote and
 on horseback vpon the yce, as likewise that the said
 sleds were by horses drawen so swiftly, that they
 made more way in thre houres than any man could
 go on foote in tenne. And also that himselfe for plea-
 sure had bene so drawen, the horses being brauely
 adorned with bells and cymbals.

Howbeit they would hardly be induced to beleue
 that those countries should be so extreame colde,
 and the waters so mightely frozen, as to beare such
 an huge waight.

Hee tolde them mozeouer, that Holland was a
 free countrey, and that euery man there was his
 owne Master, and that there was not one slaue or
 captiue in the whole land.

Mozeouer, that the houses, in regarde of their
 beautifull and lofty building, resembled stately pal-
 laces, their inward rich furniture being altogether
 answerable to their outward glorious shew.

also, that the Churches (which he called Mesquitas) were of such bignesse & capacity, as they might receiue the people of any pretty towne.

He affirmed likewise, that the Hollanders with the assistance of their confederates and friendes, maintained warres against the King of Spaine, whose mighty puissance is feared and redoubted of all the potentates of Europa.

And albeit the said warres had continued aboue thirty yeares, yet that during all that time the saide Hollanders increased both in might & wealth.

In like sort he informed them of the strange situation of Holland, as being a countrey driuing vpon the water, the earth or ground whereof, they vse instead of fe well, and that he had oft times warmed himselfe, and had sene meat dresed with fires made of the same earth.

In briebe, that it was a waterish and fenny countrey, and full of riuers, chanel's, and ditches, and that therein was an innumerable multitude of boates and small shippes, as likewise great store of tall and seruiceable ships, wherewith they sailed vnto all quarters of the world, &c.

This man Abdoll wee found to bee a captiue or slaue, and sawe there his wife and children in very poore estate dwelling in a little cottage not so bigge as an hogsty: but by oure meanes he was made free and well rewarded.

Notwithstanding he did but euil recompence vs: for he was charged to be the cause why pepper was solde dearer then ordinary vnto vs by a penny in the pounce: for hee told them that certaine shippes of Zeland and of other places were comming thitherwardes.

And here the reader is to vnderstand, that some foure moneths before the said three ships arrived at Ban-

Bantam, the Portugales came with an Armada of gallies and fustes, being set forth by the Viceroy of Goa and the gouernour of Molucca, to intercept the traffique of the Hollanders vnto those partes, and to make them lose all their expenses, labour, and time which they had bestowed: and also that their great and rich presentes which they gaue vnto the Iauans the yeare before, to bring them into better detestation of the Hollanders, might not be altogether in vaine.

The Portugals
go about to
hinder the
trade of the
Hollanders.

The Generall of them that came from Goa was Don Luis, and of those that came from Molucca Don Emanuell: who brought their Armada before Bantam, intending to surprize the citty, vnder pretence that the same preparation was made to resist certaine pirates that came thither out of Holland the last yeare, and were determined this yeare also to come againe. Under these colours they sought to take the towne and to fortifie the same, & they built certaine sconces in the countrey, committing great outrages, rauishing the Women, with many other villanies. Hereupon the townsmen of Bantam very secretly prouided certaine gallies and fustes in great hast, and sodainly assailed the Portugales before they were well aware of them: for which cause finding but small resistance, they tooke 3 Portugale gallies with certaine shippes, and slewe about 300 of them, taking 150 Portugales prisoners, of which we daily saw some going by & downe the strætes of Bantam like slaues and captiues. Besides these they tooke about 900 galli-slaues prisoners.

The Portugals
vanquished.

Upon this hard successe the rest of the Portugals betooke themselves to flight: but whither they bee arriued at Goa or Molucca, or what is become of them since, we are not able to auouch. The foresaid

attempt and ouerthrowe, bred greater enmity betwene the Portugales and them of Bantam, and gaue an especiall occasion for the aduancement of our traffique.

The course which the five ships tooke after they were separated from their three comforts about the Cape of buona espe- ranza,

The five ships (whereof we haue before signified that foure were dispatched by the whole companie for the Moluccas) being seuered beyonde the Cape of buona speranza from the other three of their company, and hauing quite lost them, came all of them shortly after vnder an Island called (as it is thought) by the Portugals Ilola de Don Galopes: but they named it the Island of Mauritius. Here they entered into an hauen, calling the same Warwicke, after the name of their Viceadmirall, wherin they found very good harborow in twenty degrees of southerly latitude.

The Isle of Mauritius described.

Great store of Ebenwood.

This Island being situate to the East of Madagascar, and containing as much in compasse as all Holland, is a very high, goodly, and pleasant land, full of green & fruitfull ballies, and replenished with Palmito-trees, from the which droppeth holesome wine. Likewise here are very many trees of right Ebenwood as black as iet, and as smooth & hard as the very Iuory: and the quantity of this wood is so exceeding, that many ships may be laden herewith.

For to saile into this hauen you must bring the two highest mountaines one ouer the other, leauing sixe small Islands on your right hand, and so you may enter in vpon 30 fadomes of water. Lying win the bay, they had 10. 12. & 14. fadoms. On their left had was a litle Island which they named Hemskerck Island, and the bay it selfe they called Warwick bay, as is before mentioned. Here they tarried 12 daies to refresh themselves, finding in this place great quantity of foules twice as bigge as swans, which they called Malghstocks or Mallobirdes being

being very good meat. But finding also abundance of pigeons & popiniaves, they disdained any more to eat of those great foules, calling them (as before) Wallowbirds, that is to say, lothsome or fullsome birds.

Of the saide Pidgeons and Popiniaves they found great plenty being very fat and good meate, which they could easily take and kil euen with little stickes: so tame they are by reason y^e the Isle is not inhabited, neither be the liuing creatures therein accustomed to the sight of men.

Here they found rauens also, and such abundance of fish, that two men were able to catch enough for all five ships.

Tortoises they founde so huge, that tenne men might sit and dine in one of their shelles, and one of them would creepe away, while two men stood vpon the backe thereof. Huge Tortoises,

Here was founde ware also whiter then any of ours, lying about the strande, bleached (as it is like) by the sunne: and in some of this ware there were Arabian letters or characters printed: whereby it is probable, that some Arabian ship might bee cast away thereabout, out of which the said ware might be driuen on land.

They found likewise Corall on this land, and many trees which we call Palmitos, whereout drop- Corail.
peth wine as out of the Coco-tree: which wine be- Palmitos.
ing kept, hath his operation as our new prest wine, but after some time it commeth vnto the full vertue and perfection.

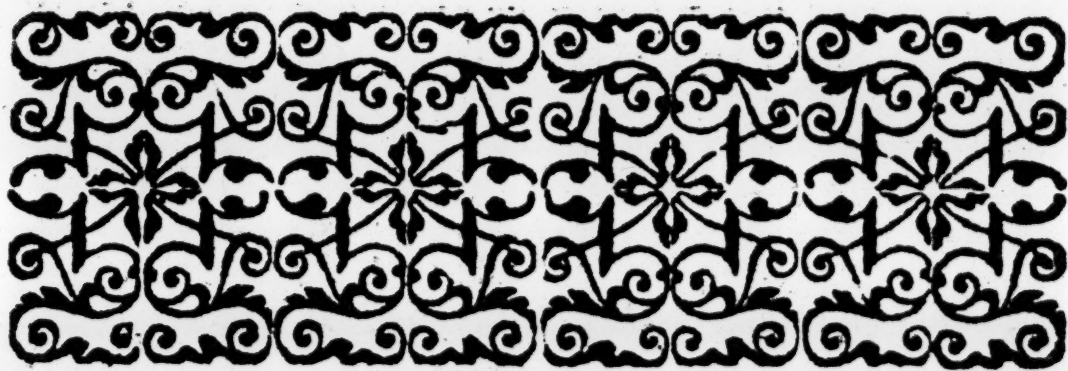
The said Palmitos they esteemed to bee a kinde of wilde date-trees.

We sought all the Island ouer for men, but could find none, for that it was wholly destitute of Inhabitants.

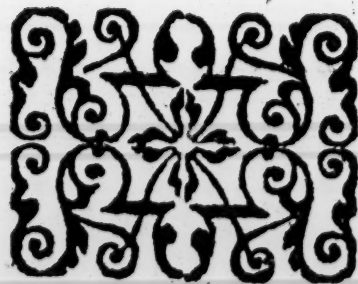
Upon this Island we built an house with a pulpit therein, and left behind vs certaine writings as a token and remembrance of our being there, and vpon the pulpit we left a Bible and a psalter lying.

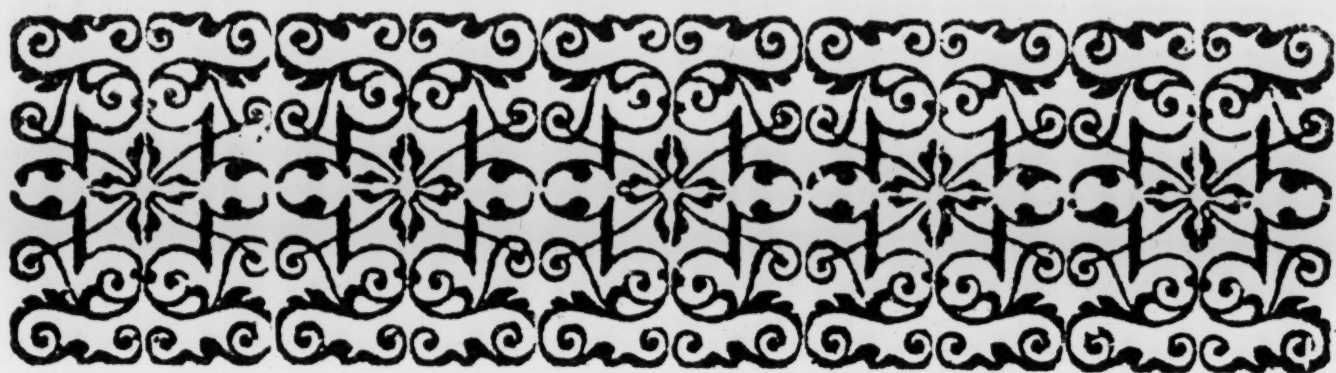
A good watering place.

Thus after 12 daies aboad at this Island, being well refreshed, they tooke in excellent fresh water being easie to get, and very sweet and sauory to drinke, and then set saile, meeting the thre other ships their consorts at the time and place before mentioned.



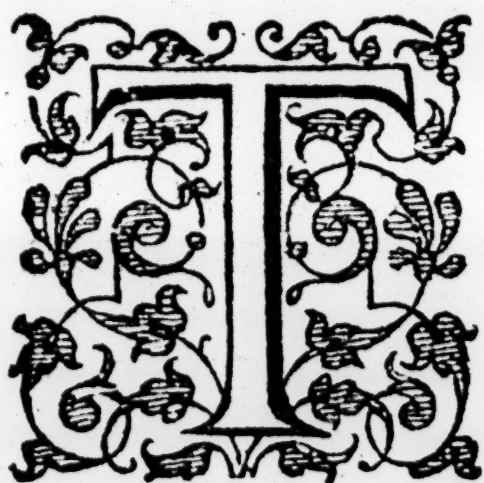
A BRIEFE





A briefe description of the voiage be-
fore handled, in manner of a
Iournall.

MAIE.



In the first of Maie 1598. with the
eight shippes before mentioned,
we set saile in the name of God
from Texell in Holland.

The third of May we passed
along the coast of England, des-
cryng some of her Maiesties
ships, and they vs, whom we
honoured with discharge of our artillery.

The fourteenth, we had sight of the Isle of Porto
Santo lying in thirty two degrees.

The sixteenth, wee came within sight of the Ca-
naries.

The twenty two, we first saw flying fishes.

The twenty three, we passed by the Isle Dell Sall.

The thirty one, we had a great storme, so that we
lost sight one of another: but by night we came to-
gether againe.

The

IVNE.

The eighth of June wee crossed the Equinoctiall line.

The twenty foure wee sayled by the holdes of Brasile lying vnder eightene degrees of Southerly Latitude.

IVLIE,

The twenty one of July we got to the height of the Cape of buona esperanza.

From the thirtith of July till the second of August, we continually sayled in sight of the land of the foresaid Cape.

AVGVST,

The seuenth and eighth of August wee had such foule and stormy weather, that five ships of our company were separated from vs, whom we saw no more vntill they came to vs before Bantam.

The twenty sixt we descryed the Island of Madagascar.

The twenty nine came by vs the ship called the Long barke of Zeland, hauing in her but nine sound men, tenne dead, and the rest all sicke: but the same night we lost the sight of her againe.

SEPTEMBER.

The seauenth of September, we came before the Island of Santa Maria, and afterward wee put into the great bay of Antogill.

The sixteenth of September, wee set saile from thence, directing our course for Iaua.

The

OCTOBER.

The first of October, wee got to the heighth of Bantam.

The fifteenth, died the first man in our Admirall.

NOVEMBER.

The nineteenth of November, we came within sight of Sumatra.

The twenty ninth, wee road before the citty of Bantam: And the thirtith, we payed our toll to the gouernour.

IANVARIE.

And vpon Newyeares daie 1599, Stilo Nouo, we began to take in our lading.

Then came vnto vs before Bantam, with great ioie and triumph, our five separated shippes, all the people standing vpon the shore gazing, and suspecting some harme intended against them.

The eighth of January, foure of the said 5 newcome shippes (God send them a prosperous voyage) set saile toward the Moluccas.

Moreouer our foure shippes being well and richly laden at Bantam made saile homewarde the eleuenth of January, and the thirteenth, wee were shot as farre as the Isles of Sumatra.

The nineteenth, we proceeded thence on our voyage, and the same day, to the great grieve of vs all, died the Pilot of our Admirall,

APRILL.

The third of Aprill, we descried the land of Capo de buona speranza.

The eighth, wee doubled the same Cape, thence shaping our course for the Island of Saint Helena, where the twenty sixt we happily arrived, and departed from thence vpon the fourth of Maie.

MAIE.

The tenth of Maie, wee sailed by the Isle of Ascension.

The seauenteenth, we passed the Equinoctiall line.

The twenty one, we saw the North starre,

IUNE.

The ninth and tenth of Iune, we had sight of the Canaries.

The twenty seauen, wee sayled vpon the Spanish Sea.

The twenty nine, we were in fortie four degrees.

IULIE.

The fourth of Iuly, we saw behind vs two sailles, one before the other, which were the first that we had scene of a long time.

The sixt of Iuly our Admirall had both his Fore-mast and Maine-mast blowne ouer boord.

The eleuenth, we passed the Sorlings, the thirtenth, Falmouth, Plimmouth, and the Quasquets.

The seauententh, we came before Douer,

The

The nineteenth, wee had foule and stormy weather, at what time by Gods good blessing wee arrived in our native countrey at Texell in Holland, having performed in the short space of one yeare, two moneths and nineteene daies, almost as long a voyage, as if we should haue compassed the globe of the earth, and bringing home with vs our full freight of rich and gainfull Marchandize.

FINIS.

D 2

